

THE CAMPAIGN.

E. H. LITTLE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM ELWELL, of Columbia.

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE D. JACKSON, of Sullivan.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
THOMAS CHALFANT, of Montour.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
PETER K. HERBERT, of Locust,
IRAM DERR, of Jackson.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
JESSE COLEMAN, of Orange.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN G. FREEZE, of Bloom.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
MONTGOMERY COLE, of Sugarloaf.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN HANNAN, of Conyngham.

To the Democracy of Columbia County.

This is the first number of a campaign paper, to be issued once a week until after the election. Having once had some experience in conducting a Democratic newspaper, I have concluded that I may be usefully employed in editing this one. In some respects it is with pleasure that I engage in the enterprise; for I feel that I am writing to familiar friends. The most of you I have frequently met at speaking places in this county, and can realize how you will again, as of old, make the welkin ring with your hearty cheers for the "glorious Democratic party." "The ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket." Circumstances seem to render this enterprise necessary. A sharp and giddy crisis has unexpectedly presented itself. On the eve of an important election, when our nominations were all made, our ticket completely formed, and the Democratic army marshalling for the conflict, we woke up in the morning and found that we were without an organ at the county seat. The conductors of the Democratic newspaper at Bloomsburg had conspired with others to sell out. They take down the name of Captain Thomas Chalfant, our regular nominee for Representative, and substitute that of L. L. Tate, a volunteer, in its stead, for the support of the Democratic party. And they not only refuse to support the whole ticket themselves, but have refused to be hired to print this campaign paper for such a purpose; and hence we are compelled to get the mechanical work for it done by contract at another office. Under the circumstances we throw this sheet before the public with a clear mind, and shall strike boldly for the right. We supply the place of those who have proved false to duty, and call upon the Democracy to stand with us in the battle.

E. H. LITTLE.

Central Management.

There has been no Central Directory to manage and manipulate nominations in this county heretofore, or at least has not been for a long time. The men of the townships have exercised their free judgment. Their opinions and friendships have constituted the rule of their action, and what a majority of them determined upon was carried out by county conventions. This dissension and division were prevented. Volunteer candidates appeared upon the scene very seldom; party organization was preserved, and strength and victory were secured. Now the harmony, power, and success of our party depend upon the continuance of this order of things. The people of the county must make nominations in a fair and regular manner, without the interference of politicians at the county seat, who can only interfere to pervert the system of nomination into an instrument of great mischief and evil.

The ambition and selfishness of some central clique in a county is the common cause of party division, and is to be guarded against constantly by all good men who are concerned in party nominations. The existing disturbance in this county upon the Representative question arises from a disregard of these views. A few men at the county seat, most of them inexperienced in political affairs, have undertaken to run the party machine and to direct the course of nominations in the county, and a very natural result has followed. Dissatisfied with the decision made by regular conventions and Conferences, they have set up a candidate of their own, and in supporting him propose to indulge all the bad feelings and disappointments which rankle in their breasts. And in carrying out this scheme of disorganization, selfishness, and passion, see to what absurdities and follies they descend! One of the rules of the party in this county, regularly adopted and now in force, is, "That all nominations of candidates shall be in county convention." And yet they propose to present a candidate for Representative without the action of any convention at all, and in flat contempt of party law.

Again, Conferences are appointed, as their very name shows, for consultation, and they have no power to act except when met together where views may be interchanged and the subject of consultation duly considered. Yet our Central Directory seem to think that the Conferences of one county of the district can recommend a candidate without

any meeting or consultation whatever, by merely signing papers separately at their homes, brought them by indiscreet agents of a would-be candidate.

Finally, the powers of a convention or of Conferences duly appointed may be usurped, according to their opinion, by a standing committee appointed for very different purposes, and having nothing to do with any question of nomination. But here again there is to be no meeting of the Committee, although they can only act regularly and intelligently when met together.

In our present case we have seen the names of citizens, gathered up by private solicitation, paraded in the press as the voice of the people. Of course in such an unauthorized proceeding we must expect that more or less of deception will be practiced, and that men who sign will be grossly deceived; a fact which is clearly shown by the statements which we publish in our present number.

Why was not a Convention called or the old one re-assembled? Why was there no Conference meeting when now action was to be taken? Why was not the Standing Committee brought together when their voice was to be invoked in favor of a volunteer candidate? And why were not the people assembled in some public meeting where discussion could take place, and both sides be heard on the question of bolting the regular nomination? Not one of these things were done, because in none of these ways could the intended mischief get an endorsement to give it respectability.

We see then, in all this, how bad a system central management is. To carry out its designs it must resort to intrigue, deception, and falsehood, and depart from all open and fair modes of proceeding. We prefer county management to central dictation, and think that a town which has already three candidates upon the ticket ought not to ask a fourth one in defiance of all party laws and usages. The whole county acts in a convention, and it is wise that such body alone, or Conferences selected by it acting with other Conferences of the district, should make all the nominations of the party.

A Reply.

In another article we have stated the history of Senatorial nominations in our Senatorial District, ever since the creation of Montour County, from which it plainly appears that there is not much reason for grumbling over Mr. Jackson's nomination on the ground of his location in the district.

But Colonel Tate is grumbling and complaining on this subject in the *Bolton's* organ—the *Democrat and State*—and we recur again to the subject for that reason. He says:

Nine years ago Mr. E. Jackson carried Columbia County as the Democratic Candidate for State Senator. The Montour Conferences elected him in Conference.

Nothing of the kind happened nine years ago. Six years ago Mr. Jackson was a candidate before the District Conference, when, after a long contest, one of the Conferences from this county voted for Mr. Keller, and nominated him. In fact, the nomination was determined by a vote from this county. He says again:

Six years ago John G. Freeze carried Columbia County for Senator, and Montour defeated him in Conference.

Colonel Freeze was named by this county for Senator eight years ago instead of six, and Keller, of Snyder County, was nominated instead of him by votes from Snyder and Northumberland as well as Montour. That Colonel Freeze did not think his failure to be nominated then a good reason for a bolt is well known, and if he was satisfied we do not see why Colonel Tate should grumble.

The bolting Colonel passes over the fact that in 1877 the Montour Conferences voted with Columbia County in Conference, and thus secured the nomination of Mr. Bucklow, of this county, for a third term. We know no reason for his omitting this fact, except that stating it would tell strongly against him. He says again:

Three years ago the undersigned (the bolting Colonel himself) had the *Democratic* recommendation of Columbia County for State Senator, and Montour voted against him in Conference.

Observe, this was only a recommendation and not a nomination by convention. In fact, the Colonel could not get a nomination or instructions to Conferences, and therefore took a simple compliment in the form of a recommendation. Nobody expected him to be nominated by the Conference, and few desired it.

The Colonel says, further, that he "was unanimously nominated by the Democracy of Columbia County for State Senator" this year. He was nominated in our Convention by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-four, and one half or more of the delegates voting for him had been selected by the people in favor of another candidate.

We have thus gone over the "series of outrages perpetrated upon the rights of the confiding and honest people of Columbia County," stated by the *Bolton's* candidate for Assembly, and dismiss them as unworthy of further notice. The Colonel's complaints ought to be a great deal stronger and better founded to justify his present course.

The remainder of his article endeavoring to excite bad feeling between the people of the two counties ought to be strongly condemned; every fair and prudent man. We have lived in perfect peace and harmony with the people of Montour County for sixteen years, and have had reason to admire their zeal and fidelity in the support of Democratic principles and party organization. Their leading men have spoken to our people in all our great contests, and have sympathized with us in all our trials and triumphs. To turn our backs upon them now, and defeat their chosen candidate for Assembly, would be base and unmanly. It will not be done. We will stand by them firmly in the contest with

disorganization and treachery, in the perfect assurance that whenever a candidate of this county shall be assailed and struck at in their county, they will stand by us and by our common cause with equal fidelity and courage.

A Radical Meeting at the Court House.

This negro suffragant held a political meeting in the Court House on Tuesday night, addressed by U. Mercer, their candidate for Congress, and the *Rev.* London. The principal point of *Rev.* London's harangue was, negro equality.

In illustration of which, he told an anecdote of a beautiful white lady and her very black negro husband, stopping at a tavern, and the landlord separating them both from her room, and the difficulty they both had in convincing him that they were husband and wife; until finally the intelligent white lady told him that she had done better than her more beautiful sister, who had married a Copper-Johnson-Democrat. (Boisterous applause by the negro suffragants.)

The principal point of U. Mercer's speech was, negro suffrage; and he boasted that he had voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. The reason he gave was, that there were negroes in the District of Columbia who were better educated than any man in his audience, and possessed of more property. (Tumultuous cheering.) The *Bolton's* organ does not refer to such local news since they are to be so friendly and intimate with Doctor John. It might interfere with their nice little arrangement of selling the Democratic party into the support of L. L. Tate, a volunteer, who hopes to be elected by the Dear Republicans.

Absurd.

LEVI L. TATE talks in the *Bolton's* organ of being the choice of Columbia County. Every man who knows anything of the complexion of the late County Convention knows better. Mr. Tate, after travelling the county for three months soliciting the nomination for State Senator, came into the Convention the weakest of the three candidates, and was nominated in consequence of antagonism between other candidates and not on account of his own strength.

To hear a man complaining over the county, who, in a three month's campaign, could carry but six townships, is utterly absurd; and the absurdity is heightened by his claim to be the choice of the Democratic Party for Assembly, for which he was never even named before the people.

Our Motto.

THE motto at the head of this paper is as old as the party and free elections. The moment a man renounces fealty to party usages, that moment he ceases to be a member of the party. The party has claims upon its members, and one of its claims is submission to its acts and allegiance to its authority. The man who is not for us is against us; and no man can have the good or the success of the party at heart, who bolts its nominations, and runs as a volunteer against its regular ticket.

Since the conventions and conferences were over, many men have heard Levi L. Tate say that he would support the ticket; what new light has dawned on him since, he may be able to explain; and the people would like to know the motives of his actions. The reputation and character of a lifetime have been by him foolishly flattered away.

Roarbacks.

THE bolters are already beginning their manufacture of yarns for the purpose of distracting the attention of voters. The following, the peculiar coinage of Colonel Tate's brain, proved by its folly and absurdity, is, we believe, the first: That if Mr. Chalfant is elected, he will favor the annexation of Montour County of some territory now belonging to Columbia County.

It is hardly necessary to contradict the story. Of course there is not a shadow of foundation for it. It is false as well as ridiculous. Hadn't Colonel Tate better explain the *Market Street* question, and stick to the truth in doing it? He was in favor of opening Market Street at the expense of the county, and wrote letters to Harrisburg urging it upon the Representatives of the District.

The Democratic Nominee for Assembly.

We copy from the *Nob Mountain* Book the following notice of Captain Thomas Chalfant, the Democratic nominee for Assembly:

"Captain Chalfant was born in Philadelphia, October nineteenth, 1817; removed to Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania; was commissioned Postmaster of that place October first, 1853; went out July first, 1861; November twenty-second, 1861, took charge of the *Danville* *Deliverance*, which he still conducts with great success and ability; went into the military service of the United States June twenty-third, 1863; commissioned as Captain of Company D, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on same date; mustered out August nineteenth, 1867."

We have now to add to the above notice that on the fourth day of September, 1867, he was unanimously nominated by the District Conferences as the Democratic Candidate for Representative from the Counties of Columbia and Montour. We shall have the pleasure of announcing immediately after the second Tuesday of October that he has been triumphantly elected.

The Danville Clymer Club held a meeting at Thompson's Hall, on Saturday evening last, which was large and very enthusiastic.

The meeting was addressed by Colonel Freeze, C. L. Reimensnyder, Esq., and Captain Chalfant, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature. There is every appearance of a splendid result in Montour, and of an increased Democratic majority.

Major-General Wool Endorses the President's Policy.

A delegation from Troy, New York, headed by Honorable George Vail, on Thursday visited the President at Albany, and extended to him an invitation to visit that city, and also handed him the following letter from Major-General John E. Wool:

TROY, August 29, 1860.

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

My Dear Sir,—The Honorable George Vail, of the city of Troy, will hand you this note. As one of our most worthy and respectable citizens, I would commend him to your kind attention. He is an old Jackson Democrat, and your political friend who wants nothing, and seeks for nothing but his country's good. He, as well as myself, is exceedingly anxious, deeming it essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country, that you should succeed in your policy of reconstructing the Union.

We fully concur with you in the declaration that "we have had war enough, let there be peace." Another civil war is indicated by those who declare the Union dissolved; it would rend the United States into fragments, followed by pestilence, famine, and desolation throughout the land, and would overturn the best Government ever devised by man, and ruin the finest country on the face of the globe.

That you may succeed in your noble and generous efforts to bring back into the folds of the Union a brave people, and make us what we ought to be, a united, great, and prosperous nation, should be the earnest and anxious desire of all true patriots and lovers of their country.

I greatly regret that important business will deprive me of the pleasure it would afford me to accompany the Mayor, Common Councils, Mr. Vail, and other citizens of Troy, who intend to pay their respects to you on the morrow, while en route for Chicago, to celebrate the erection of a monument in commemoration of the lamented Douglas.

I have the honor to be, with consideration of the highest respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General, U.S.A.

To the Democratic Citizens of Columbia County.

We, the undersigned, not wishing by the use of our names to give "aid and comfort" to the Radicals, nor to assist in destroying the time-honored Democratic organization, do withdraw our names from the recommendation of Col. L. L. Tate for Assembly. While sympathizing with him in his defeat, we cannot permit personal relations to influence principles, and cannot see with what show of fairness he attempts to crowd off the regular nominee for Representative, simply because he himself failed to receive a nomination to the Senate. Some of our names were obtained by unfair representations, upon a misconception of the facts, while others were used without due authority.

Thomas Knorr, Augustus Mason, Henry Giger, J. Hagenbach, J. L. Gorton, John Scott, John Hagle, Isaac I. Fawcett, Eliza Taylor, James Welliver, William Eyer, and others.

Hard Up.—L. L. Tate went to Mount Pleasant to speak last night, and didn't; so he spent the evening with one of the staunchest and truest Democrats in the county, in order to get his name recognized, in order to get his name recognized, in order to get his name recognized.

Democrat said, "I don't see Mr. Little's name." Tate said, "No, Mr. Little has gone over to Montour." Again, "I don't see Colonel Freeze's name, nor Captain Brockway's." Tate answered, "No, I am going to get Freeze's name, and Brockway is away from home." Democrat hastened to town this morning to order his name off. Now Mr. Tate knew perfectly well that the men referred to were decided opposers to disorganization and were doing all in their power in favor of the regular Democratic ticket.

General Complaint is made and indignation expressed at the manner in which signatures were obtained for the Tate documents, as published. The papers we publish this week from a number of the citizens of the county, withdrawing their names from the Tate recommendation, indicate this; and we hear of many more signers who regret the use made of their names, and complain of the imposition practiced upon them. It is our opinion, from what we hear, that a majority, if not two-thirds of the signers of the recommendation, will vote against Tate at the election.

THERE is good reason to believe that the treachery of the Democratic paper at this place has been intended for some time past. This is the natural explanation of its course and of the conduct of its managers and their associates. But its recent open act of hostility to the organization of our party puts the question of its character beyond doubt. It is an enemy in disguise no longer, but an open one, and to be dealt with as such by all men who regard the honor, unity, and welfare of our party.

RECENTATIONS.—We publish in this paper some recantations of persons who had been misled and misinformed in regard to Tate's movements and motives. Gentlemen who desire to put themselves straight on the record are requested to send their names to the editor and they will be duly put in the proper column. The recantation will be valuable hereafter.

THE LAST KICK.—The bolting of L. L. Tate, and his attempt at being carried by Republican votes,

EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable.

PROBABILITY OF ANOTHER WAR IN EUROPE.

The Signing of the Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy the Cause.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, September 13.

WE are on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith in negotiating with Italy, and has made unreasonable demands, to which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt of Venice, and holds Venetian property which she was bound to transfer.

Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and defrauded, and that if Austria persists in her present course war must follow.

ADVISED received here from Prussia say that a difficulty is in the way of the signing of a treaty of peace between Austria and Italy, which has been raised by Austria, in relation to the debt of Vienna. The position taken by Austria places the execution of the treaty of peace signed at Prague in great doubt. The Vienna conference has been adjourned for a few days. Count Wimpfen will be the Austrian Minister to Italy upon the conclusion of peace.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we, after giving thought to the question as to who we ought to support for member to represent us from this District, have no hesitation or reserve in saying that Thomas Chalfant, of Montour, being the regular nominee, shall have our hearty support; and we further make use of this occasion to say that we feel indignant to all those who have made use of unfair means to get our names to subscribe their disorganizing course; and we will oppose the election of L. L. Tate, or any other man who bolts, by all fair means we can command. We are under the impression that our Standing Committee have no right to nominate a candidate and to endeavor to force him upon the people in opposition to a regularly nominated candidate; in short, we look upon the scheme as palpably against the usages of the party, and should meet with the unanimous rebuke of all Democrats. We are, "the whole ticket."

M. A. Ammerman, Jos. Deitrich, Jr., Cyrus Roddick, Joseph Deitrich, Albert Ammerman, J. C. Runyan, G. W. Ammerman.

The Senatorship.

WE had prepared for this number of our paper, a long article giving the history of Senatorial nominations for sixteen years in the successive districts of which Columbia and Montour Counties have composed a part. This article, unfortunately, has been mislaid and we are unable to find or to replace it by new manuscript in the haste of going to press. We will give the whole subject attention in our next number.

For the present, we will merely say, that in our Senatorial District, since Montour County was erected, Columbia has had the Senator seven years, Luzerne one year, Northumberland six years, and Snyder two years. Neither Montour nor Sullivan have had a Senator since they were erected into counties, though the one has existed sixteen years, and the other nineteen. It follows clearly, that giving the nomination at this time to Sullivan County is not an unreasonable arrangement, nor open to complaint on local grounds.

THE men who submit their claims for nomination to their party friends, are bound, in honor, by the decision made, and have no moral right to repudiate it. They take their chance, and, inasmuch as they get the advantages connected with a nomination if successful, they should submit cheerfully to the inconvenience or mortification of defeat when they fail. And good men do this constantly, and are thought the better of for their submission to the judgment of their party friends. In the long run it is best, in such cases, to act with honor and magnanimity, even upon grounds of self-interest. But how much stronger appear the reasons in favor of such conduct, when we consider that it is in accordance with duty and honor.

UNION MEN.—Think of this! General U. S. Grant and General W. T. Sherman support the President and oppose the Radicals. General John A. Dix, Daniel E. Sickles, H. W. Slocum, J. A. McClelland, W. W. Averell, G. A. Custer, W. Crook, A. C. Gillen, and a long list of their brother generals, have called a National Union Convention of soldiers to sustain the President. When all these heroes oppose Radicals, is it not time for all good Union men to think of doing likewise? Come, now, will you follow the lead of Grant, Sherman, and Dix, or that of Thiel, Stevens, Charles Sumner, and Ben. Wade?

WE support the whole ticket from top to bottom because it is the voice of the party pronounced according to its laws. The only bolt of party union is that good faith which binds its members together upon established rule or usage. Without this there is no principle of union which is of any practical value to insure party stability and success, and thus promote the great objects for which the party was established.

MEETING AT BUCKHORN.—The Democracy of Henckels met at the public house of John Hartman on Thursday evening. They were addressed by L. L. Tate, E. B. Ikeler, and John G. Freeze. Thomas R. Vanderlief was President.

The Supreme Court.

The history of the Supreme Court of the United States may be divided into four periods. The first, which we may call the original or formative period, extends from 1789 to the accession of Chief-Justice Marshall, and includes the terms of the two Chief-Justices Jay and Ellsworth. The original members were Jay, of New York; Rutledge, of South Carolina; Cushing, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Pennsylvania; Blair, of Virginia, and Harrison, of Maryland. Cushing was the only one who remained on the Bench at the close of John Adams's administration. Judge Ellsworth came on the Bench in 1790. T. Johnson in 1791, Patterson in 1793, Ellsworth in 1795, S. Chase in 1796, B. Washington in 1798, and Moore in 1799. All but the last two were appointed by Washington.

The second period begins with 1801, simultaneously with the political revolution which brought Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, and embraces nearly the whole term of Chief-Justice Marshall. He was appointed, indeed, by the first Adams, just as the latter was going out of office, and his life extended several years into General Jackson's term; but the unity of character of the court may be regarded as ending in 1820. The judges whom Marshall found as his associates were Cushing, Patterson of New Jersey, Chase of Maryland, Washington of Virginia, and Moore of North Carolina. Their places were supplied by W. Johnson in 1801, Livingston in 1803, Daval and Story in 1811, Thompson in 1824. A seventh judge, Todd of Kentucky, was added by act of Congress in 1807, who was succeeded by Trimble in 1823. From 1801 four of the six judges were of the slave States, and from 1807 the slave States had five of seven—an ample guaranty for the rights, interests, and will of that favored section.

The third period begins with Jackson's administration, during which the personnel of the court was almost entirely changed. Of his appointment were McLean, of Ohio, in 1829; Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, in 1830; Wayne, of Georgia, in 1835; Barbour, of Virginia, and Taney, Chief-Justice, in 1836; a large majority of the court. By the substitution of two Northerners for two Southern judges, the South retained a bare majority, in the preponderance of the Chief-Justice. Two judges were added by act of Congress in 1837—Catron of Tennessee and McKim of Alabama—making the whole court consist of nine judges. Mr. Wayne is the only one of the Jackson court now remaining on the Bench. Vacancies were supplied by Daniel in 1841, Nelson and Woodbury in 1845, Grier in 1846, Curtis in 1851, Campbell in 1853, and Clifford in 1858, but these made no change in the constitution and character of the court, down to the inauguration of President Lincoln in 1861. This closes the third period, although Chief-Justice Taney presided until 1863.

The fourth period begins with the administration of President Lincoln, who appointed Swayne of Ohio, Miller of Iowa, and Davis of Illinois, in 1862; Field of California in 1863; and Chase of Ohio, Chief-Justice, in 1864—again a majority of the court appointed by one man. The history of the Chase Court is yet to be written.

MR. EDITOR.—In a letter addressed "to the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia County," published in the *Democrat and State* September 12, 1866, it is charged that I, with myself and friends, in attendance at the Representative Conference Meeting, held at Bloomsburg, in order to secure your nomination for Representative, did concede to Columbia County the right to the Senatorial candidate, that I, yourself and friends, had failed in our pledges to secure the nomination of Levi L. Tate, as the candidate for State Senator, and that we had failed in our pledges to appear at the Senatorial Conference. Now permit me to say that I never, at any time, conceded as a right to Columbia County, the Senatorial candidate I did promise the Representative Conferences to be present at the Senatorial Meeting and I was present, and did use my influence in favor of Columbia County—others were present with me—it is simply lying to say I failed in my pledges. More anon, Yours, etc., J. H. CAMPBELL.

THE Democrats opened the campaign on Thursday evening last week, at Bloomsburg, in Snyder's Hall, Peter Billmeyer, President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and announced Hon. Charles R. Bucklow as the speaker. Mr. Bucklow entertained the audience for about two hours with a very able review of the situation; and incidentally with a defence of President Johnson's policy as distinguished from that of the Radicals. The Hall was densely crowded and the music excellent.

ON Monday evening last, the Democracy of Orange and surrounding townships, held a very enthusiastic meeting at Orangeville. E. G. Hicketts, Esq., President, and Dr. McFarrell, Secretary, Senator Bucklow, Captain Brockway, and Capt. Chalfant, the Democratic candidate for Legislature, addressed the assembly, which adjourned with three cheers for "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket."

THOSE citizens whose names have been attached to the recommendation of L. L. Tate, as a candidate for Assembly, and who may desire to withdraw their names from such recommendation, can call upon the editor of this paper, at his law office, or write to him, when the matter will be attended to. We know that a large number of them do not desire their names to be used in this connection.

WE are pleased to learn that General McCandless has been nominated for the Senate in the First District, Philadelphia.

THE trial of William Campbell for the murder of Constable Bear, of Patton Township, was brought to a close on Wednesday morning last by a close of the trial occupied five days, and the result is in strict accordance with the idea that so generally prevails throughout the country that "they won't hang a man for murder in Centre County."

We think the evidence in the case would at least have justified a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the punishment for a crime of such magnitude seems to us like putting a premium on human life. The sentence of the Court, up to the time of going to press, has not yet been pronounced.—*Democrat and State.*

GEARY commanded one of the divisions of the Twentieth Corps, while the Corps was commanded by Major-General H. W. Slocum. Now, General Slocum, Geary's old commander, General Williams, of the First Division, General Ward, of the Third Division, and General Rousseau, of the Fourth Division, are all in favor of the President's policy, and opposed to the election of Geary. The hero of Snicker's victory, of all the division commanders of the old Twentieth Corps, stands upon the Disunion platform of Stevens, Sumner and Co. Who would not rather follow the lead of Slocum, Williams, Ward and Rousseau than that of the Snicker's village skullduggery?

ALL Henry Clay's sons are friends of President Johnson and his policy. All Daniel Webster's sons are with the President. All the sons of John Quincy Adams are with the President. All of ex-President Harrison's sons are with the President. General Grant's two brothers, and General himself, cordially sustain the President. General Butler, John W. Forney, D. D., and Fred. Douglass (negro), are against the President. People!—who will you follow?

THE negro suffragists at National Hall went into ecstatic delight at the mere thought that General Grant as Admiral Farragut had, in the language of their resolution, "abandoned the President in his electioneering tour. Such not being the case, but, on the contrary, the fact being that General Grant met the President in his carriage at a trial, after the supposed "abandonment," is not the logic of the Radicals, irresistible that General Grant do give his countenance to "the electioneering tour of the President?"

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL, out in a powerful letter in defense of President Johnson and his policy. He old here takes the ground that if Radical Disunionists are not put down another war will be upon us. L. Grant, and Sherman, and Dix, and Slocum, and Farragut, and the other leaders who headed our legions during the Rebellion, General Wool is of opinion that the Rebellion was at an end and the Union restored the very hour the Lee surrendered.

THE *Bellefonte Watchman* recorded the conviction of two members of the Election Board of Snicehoe Township, Centre County, for illegally refusing to receive the vote of an alleged deserter in the election of 1865. The presiding Judge of the county is a Republican.

COMMODORE NUTT and Minnie We ren are to be married.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG invites attention to his stock of CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING at his store on Main street, two doors above the American Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa., where he has just received from New York Philadelphia a full assortment of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, including the most fashionable, durable, handsome DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL COATS AND PANTS, of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also received his already large stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, STIFFED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLAR HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES. He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS AND VESTINGS, which he is prepared to make to order into kind of clothing, of very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made in and most of it is of home manufacture. GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description, fine and cheap. His jewelry is not surpassed in this place, and he examines his general assortment of CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. DAVID LOWENBERG.

HENRY GIGER has opened a first-class BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. He is equipped with the very latest and best machinery, and has the advantage of Columbia County's best shoemakers and hatters. His stock is large and his prices are low. He is prepared to make to order all kinds of boots, shoes, hats, and caps, and to repair and renovate old ones. He is also prepared to make to order all kinds of clothing, of very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is